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CERTAINE REASONS *AND* ARGUMENTS OF POLICIE,

Why the King of ENGLAND
should hereafter giue over all further
Treatie, and enter into warre with
the Spaniard.

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ОЧИТАНИЕ
РЕАСОНС
АРГУМЕНТЫ
ОФ ПОЛИЦИЕ

Why the King of England
Should be at the Court of France
Translated from the French
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CERTAINE REASONS AND ARGUMENTS OF PO- LICIE, WHY THE KING OF

*England should hereafter give over all
further Treatie, and enter into
warre with the Spaniard.*

For the first, which is, Leaving off all treaty.

Because the *English* in all Treaties taken
in hand with the *Spaniard* and the house
of *Austria*, and continued so many ycares
with such labour and charges, hath not only
bin vnfornatue, but also scornefully abused
by the *Spaniard*, who is exceedingly disagree-
ing from the honest mind and meaning of
the *English*. For so many yeares while things
stood stronger on the side of the *English*, no-
thing hath been effected by treatie : and who
can presume that any thing will be effected
now, when things are brought into far worse
case?

The King by seuen divers Treaties and
Ambassages hath effected just nothing in this
cause, which concernes the peace of *Germany*

and the whole estate of his Sonne in law.

1. In the yeare 1619, by the Earle of ~~Cav~~ leil.
2. by Sir H Wotton at Vienna 1620.
3. by Conway and Weston in the same yeare.
4. by the Lord Digby, 1621.
5. by Weston in the same.
6. by the Lord Chichester Baron of Belfast.
7. by the Prince in Spaine 1623.

Besides, how many Curriers haue been sent? how many letters written? and what adoe hath beene made by ordinary Ambassadours and Ministers?

2. The honor of the King and kingdome requires, that this tie of Treaties which they haue been entangled in all this while, should now be broken off. For if they should continue that course which hath brought no benefit to either themselues or to others, or to the common cause, who can excuse them? Besides, they should expose themselues to contempt and scorne, by stumbling so often ynpardonably at the same stone; with their friends and subiects they shold bring themselues into suspition and hate, by continuing a thing so dangerous; & to strangers they shold not onely increase the ill opinion which the world

world hath conceived of their secure cariage,
but also they shoulde giue all men good cause
to forsake them herafter, if they shoulde chance
to haue need of them.

3. By Treaties the *English* haue not onely
got and gained nothing ; but farther, all the
businesses of themselves and their friends
haue cuer gone backward to the worse : the
Spaniards going forward alwayes with a high
ooke and a brazen face, and wisely making
use of the faire forewind of fortune, turning
their countenance to the *English*, and their
mind to their owne aduantage.

4. The meaning and scope of the *Spaniard* is
directly opposite to that of the *English*. For his
endeavour is by Treaties to circumvent, to
gaine time, to vndoe his enemies by delayes,
to aduance his owne profit and Dominion,
to despise Peace as pernicious to him, and his
great power to nourish Warre, especially in
Germanie, where by the dissention of the Prin-
cess diversitie of Religion, and assistance of his
friends, he may be sure not onely to lose no-
thing, but to gaine, and to fish safely in trou-
bled Waters. But the intention of the *English*

is honest, viz. to give peace to Europe, and to
eucry one his owne; neither doth he intend
to get benefit to himselfe, & rule over others.
And how can these contradictories be recon-
ciled by Treaties?

5. The very adverse part doth ill interpret
and take these treaties of the King, as if there-
by he intended nothing els but to gaine time,
and to waite for the revolution of fortune, or
the occasion of change, with a mind alto-
gether estranged from any peaceable composi-
tion, and onely pretending an intention of trea-
ting; as the Archbishop of Menz doth in ex-
presse words write of the King to the Elector
of Saxon. 7. Octob. 1623. The Letters may be
seen.

Reasons for the second: Of undertaking Warre with Spaine

The faith promised mutually to one ano-
ther, which they haue violated, the breaking
of the Couenants confirmed by solemne stip-
ulation, the injuries offered, the deeds and
instruments of the Couenants falsified, and
such

such like as these which follow; all or any one of these are esteemed of all Nations iust cause of entring into warre.

Now then must we declare how faith hath beene violated, and the solemne conditions of the League haue been broken by them. The last yeare a surcease of Armes for 15 moneths was propounded of the Spaniard, accepted of the English, and vpon certaine Articles vpon both parts agreed vpon, was set downe in instruments, signed and sealed. But the Spaniard and their Complices, both at the very time in which they sealed the Articles, and also afterward, did many waies violate and pervert them, both by leauing out, what was agreed vpon, and inserting what was not covenanted at all. That Instrument of truce was exhibited and communicated in the Empire in the month of March, many weeeks before it was either concluded or signed in England. In the meeting at *Iutterbuck*, to the end that the Warlike Preparations of the Princes of *Germanie*, might be hindered, and in *Hungary* to *Gabor* that he should not stirre, it was exhibited long before it was concluded, as if it had beene fully

fully concluded and sealed. And marke their
cunning and false practise, by this exhibition
of it, and a false perswasion which they added
to it, that all things should shortly be accom-
modated, were the Princes of the Empire so
moued and perswaded, that they compelled
the Duke of *Brunswick* to lay downe Armes,
and to depart out of the bounds of *Germanie*,
denying him all prouision and passage. But
the Instruments of the Truce were not sub-
scribed by the *English*, but in the 21. of Aprill
oldestile, or the first of May new stile, and af-
ter in the moneth of August ratified by the
Elector *Palatine*. Moreover in those Instru-
ments and Deeds giuen abroad there to *Ger-
manie* by the other partie, these words in the
third Article (Declaring them *enemies of the
Empire and of our Allies*) were left out, as words
that might giue iust cause of offence to the
Princes of the Empire, when they should see
such a hard declaration extorted and wrung
out of the *English*. But in the instruments sig-
ned in *England*, those words were expressly set
downe, notwithstanding the exception made
against them by the Kings Sonne in law.

¶ In the last Article in their deeds, it was left
out, That the King of England shold /n this Deprise
for the Interest of his Son in law, when yet in that
consisted the very hing and contouersie of
the businesse, and the foundation of the mind
and will of the King of England, as it is expreſſed
in the English instruments.

There is also a falſhood evident in the
ſubſcription of the day. In the English is ex-
preſſed the 21 of April, English ſtyle; in theirs
the first of May. Moe things may be brought
to ſhew, that there was either falſhood or else
double deeds.

Furthermore, it was alſo expreſſly provided
by way of caution, That all things ſhould ob-
ide in the Palatinate in the place and ſtate as
they then were during the truce: that all acts
of hostilitie ſhould ceafe: that neither Allies
nor friends ſhould be offendēd, but that both
parts ſhould enjoy the peace of the League.
But Spaniards and their Complices did and doe
ſtill in the time of the truce exercise all kinds
of hostilitie, by conſiſcating of their goods
who haue withdrawn themſelves from the
ruine of their country, by abolishing religio,
by diſmembring & tranſferring unto others

the better parts of the Palatinate, as was done
with the Lordship called the Bergstrasse, with
the Diocesses of Bleyenstein and Neuenhane, and
others; by imposing continuall scrutudes,
and by often extorting new contributions;
from the oppessed; by drawing out the blood
and soule of the afflicted, and by wasting and
wearing out all the poore subiects with their
insolent tyranie. The very Spaniards alone
haue in that part which they hold in the Pa-
latinate imposed an exaction of aboue thirty
thousand Dollars a moneth ouer and aboue
the ordinarie impositions. Verdugo in his pro-
position when he imposed an exaction, was
not afraid to affirm, that it was done with the
knowledge and sufferance of the King of En-
gland, and that he did to moue the people. This
extortion hath now continued diuers moneths,
and is yet still exercised. Lastly the Spa-
niards and their complices did never for all
the truce lay downe armes in the Empire, but
went on with victorious warre against the
friends of the King of England and his Sonne
in law: yea we yet see them to proceed on still
scorning & breaking this league of the truce,
making it a net to catch their enemies in.

2. The Spaniard hath by force and armes
posset himselfe of the Patrimony of the in-
nocent infants the grand children of the King
of *England*, hath cast his Daughter and Sonne
in law out of all their estates and dominions,
and doth detaine the *Palatinate* against the
hope hee hath giuen and promise which he
hath so oft made of restoring it : hee hath be-
sieged the Citie of *Frankendale* the Dowrie of
his Daughter, and invaded it in hostile maner ;
neither would hee vouchsafe to raise the siege
at the most earnest entreaty of the King of
England: hee compelled the forces of the King
of *England* and his Generall sent thither, to de-
part out of the *Palatinate*, scoffing and deri-
ding the protection of *England*, by which he
had falsly perswaded him that the *Palatinate*
should be safe.

3. Forsomuch as the Spaniard doth op-
presse the Allies and friends ioyned in confe-
deration and blood with the King, doth cast
them out of their dominions, and doth pursue
them with hostilitie even against his faith gi-
uen ; there is no other course left to help them
but by armes : treaties in this case will proue
unprofitable.

4. The safety of the King and kingdome requires war. For it behoues vs then to look to our selues, when our next neighbours houses are on fire. Princes lose both power and strength when their Allies do perish. The increase of a potent neighbor whose friendship is vnsafe, as it cannot be without iust suspicio, so is it also dangerous and hurtful. The liberty of Germany now ready to perish, is to be relieved; and the conseruation of it doth greatly concerne both the English and all the Princes of Europe. Germany is the heart of Europe, for Nature seemes to haue placed it, the Palatinate is the motion in the heatt, according to the lawes. If Germany as the heart bee possest by the Spaniard, who striues to get the dominion over all Europe, the rest of the Princes shall not long draw or enjoy any vitall life or spirits. The heart therefore must be succored, if you would haue the rest of the members on the body to be safe. But by these weake remedies of treaties you shall do no good: stronger things are to bee applied, the disease still encrassing.

5. Necessity requires warre. Great preparations for warre are made by the Spaniard here.

here neare at hand; his mind and intentions
are well enough knowne. A potent Prince
makes no reckoning of friends when he finds
opportunity to oppresse them. The *English* are
now brought into that extremite by their
owne foresayd counsels, that vntesse they doo
preuent by war, they wil shortly be preuented.
The *Spaniard* knows full well, that he may not
trust them any longer, and that it is the part
of an vnwise man to stay for the first blowes
which is commonly the *Crisis* of the future
war, by which we may take a scandling of the
event of it, which is vntually ouercome by pre-
uention & diversion, according to the saying
of that prudent King. Politicians say, that he
which consults of breaking and making wath
hath alreadie broken; and that he is not well
advised or wary enough, who neglects to pre-
uent his enemy. The *Spaniard* who is naturally
distrustful, doth without question constreyn &
take this consultation and alteration of minds
in *England* for a breach and a war, and experi-
ence will shortly shew it, if prudence take not
place: but if he see the *English* men remisse, he
wil say that they want not strenght but courage,
and that it is base feare that keeps them backe.

6. The King of *England* in the yeare 1625.
the 12. of Novemb. set downe the conditions
of peace, & what he would haue to be obser-
ued and kept by his Son in law, and sent them
to the Emperor for his finall declaration; and
did then withall protest of the effusio of bloud
that would follow, & of the warre which he
should be compelled vnto if the Emperour
would not subscribe vnto those conditions.
But the Emperour and the *Spaniard* haue not
only deluded the conditions, but went bold-
ly on with warre against the innocent infants
& the Kings bloud. And is he not now bound
in honor to recouer what he prescribed by
warre which he threatned and denounced,
that the conditions were not performed.

7. Suspension of Armes was promised at *Vi-*
enna to the Lord *Digby*, who brought the Em-
perors letters with him to *Bruxels*, concerning
that businesse: yet by collusion was the con-
trary giuen in charge to the *Infanta*, and sent
thither, either before or at the same instant: in-
somuch, that that suspēsion was changed into
a most cruell war; which was executed with
the more immanitie, because the King of *Eng-*
land hath vnder-taken the protection of the

Palatinate, and was pleased to strengthen & defend it with his owne Garrisons. And 1. when the Lord Digby had in the Kings name long & exceedingly solicited, but in vaine, the raysing of the siege at Frankendal; this answer was giuen him, That it was against the honor of the Spaniards to leaue a Citie which they had once besieged, without the expresse commandment of the King of Spaine. 2. In the very time of the treaty at Bruxe's, was Heidelberg takē and spoyled. 3. If he could not then obtaine by treaties and entreaties, a thing vncertaine & subiect to chance, & which was not in their hands, but onely in hope, will restitucion of thosc things which they are possest of, be now procured by thosc former meaneſ? The Spaniards as they will do nothing for loue, so wil they also refuse nothing when they are compelled by feare & force; as one of themſelues hath confessed.

8. The Proſcription which is the head of the evils which haue followed, by which the Kings Son in law was declared infamous, and all his grandchildren pronounced fallen from all right of ſucceſſion, was moſt earnestly ſolicited by the Archduke Albert, and was conſulted of in the Spanish Ambassadors house. And is there

there not then iust cause that the Father shuld
by warre vindicate the honour of his Son?

9. The restigution of thid Palatinate cannot
be procured by treaty: for this course hath bin
often tryed and vsed, even by the Prince him-
selfe, but euer in vaine. Therefore there is now
no other meane to be vsed, saue the way of
Warre.

10. The honour of the King and kingdome
requires, that now these wrongs be sought to
be righted by Warre, the last arrow in necessi-
ties quicke, and the onely meane now left of
preserving reputation. He doth but draw on
new iniuries, who neglects to revenge the old,
especially so intollerable as hath been offered
to the English. But if now, after they haue raised
so good opiniō and hope of them selues in the
World, they shold grow faint, and fall backe
into their former lethargie, they shold lose all
faith & reputation. I cease to shew how mag-
nanimous Princes are more bound in honour
to recover the estates of their friends which
they haue taken into their protection, then
their owne goods.

FIDELIS. Pedi filo bat
1600